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WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS IN BUCHAREST

AU311919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 31 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/10/1979--The ordinary meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty participating states was held in Bucharest over October 29-31. Participating in the proceedings were members of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces and the delegations of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army, the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, the Polish Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Army and of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

The meeting was chaired by V.G. Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces, marshal of the Soviet Union.

The Military Council drew the balance sheet of the operative readiness and preparedness for 1979 and analysed the tasks for 1980. During the meeting also analysed were some routine questions of the activity of the Joint Armed Forces. Recommendations on the questions analysed were adopted.

The meeting passed in a working, friendly atmosphere and gave proof of the lasting unity of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty participating states.

Ceausescu Reception For Participants

AU311615 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 31 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the Romanian Armed Forces, received the participants in the ordinary session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, which took place in Bucharest. The meeting was attended by Col Gen Ion Coman, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the importance of continuously developing friendship and cooperation between Warsaw Pact members and armies as well as the need to consolidate the trend toward detente, security and peace. He also expressed the importance of consolidating the efforts to halt the arms race, reduce military expenditures, and attain disengagement and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, without which detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world cannot be conceived.

BRIEFS

CEMA TU CONFERENCE--Sofia, October 29 (BTA)--An international TU conference on the problems of social insurance in the socialist countries opened here today. Delegations from Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the Soviet Union, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are taking part in the conference. In the course of three days questions connected with ways of achieving standardization of the social insurance of the different categories of working people in the socialist states and those concerning the use of computer equipment and methods in solving problems of social insurance will be discussed. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU]

GDR'S HONECKER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN SOFIA

LD011052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0946 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Sofia--A GDR party-government delegation, led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria today. It was fraternally welcomed at Sofia airport by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS CPSU'S MASHEROV 'DIMITROV' AWARD

AU231540 Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, presented Mr Petr Masherov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and first secretary of the CC of the Belorussian Communist Party, with the "G. Dimitrov" Order. Mr Masherov is awarded it by the Bulgarian State Council on the occasion of his 60th birthday and his great merits for the development of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and the cooperation between the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Bulgaria, for the construction of socialism and communism in the USSR.

In a greetings address to Mr Masherov, Mr Zhivkov pointed out that this high distinction bestowed by the Bulgarian State Council on him pertains, first of all, to his personal contribution to friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and the Bulgarian people, between the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian top party and state leader assessed further the new Soviet peace initiative expounded in Mr Leonid Brezhnev's speech on October 6, 1979 in Berlin as statesmanship, political realism and foresight personified. He stressed that the Soviet peace initiative, coordinated with the other Warsaw Treaty member countries [illegible] meeting a wide-reaching response to the world public, that it is supported by many prominent public figures in all European states, including NATO member-countries. "We would like to believe that political realism and the feeling of responsibility will take the upper hand in the ruling circles of these countries", added Mr Zhivkov.

Mr Petr Masherov said in reply that Soviet-Bulgarian relations [word indistinct] economic and political life set a brilliant example of socialist internationalism in action.

TODOROV, LILOV VISIT SOVIET EXHIBITION IN SOFIA

AU311705 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 31 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 31 October Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Stanko Todorov and Nacho Papazov visited the Plomer 1979 Soviet exhibition, which is taking place in Sofia.

[Name indistinct], director of the exhibition, briefed the guests on the exhibited articles, which demonstrate the application of polymers in various branches of the national economy.

DAILY VIEWS U.S. MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS FOR PRC

AU251404 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 25 Oct 79 AU

["Concession at the Expense of Security"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 25, (BTA)--Washington's decision to grant Beijing the statute of the most favoured nation in trade is an act which is contrary to the interests of peace and security in Asia and in the world, Mr Yoan Mateev emphasizes in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO. According to the author it is no chance that this decision is being taken at the moment when Hua Guofeng is touring Western Rueope.

He interprets the U.S. move as an indirect backing for Beijing, from whose unbridled anti-Sovietism both Paris and Bonn have plainly split.

The commentator points out: "Indicative of the degree of Washington's commitment by this action is the fact that some U.S. legislators have blocked the granting of such a statute to the Soviet Union." As he writes further, the insistence of the U.S. administration on an urgent and favourable settling of the question of the stature as regards China, is an act of demonstrative preference.

It is also pointed out in the commentary that the new gesture of Washington to Beijing is aimed at soothing the Maoists with a "timely help" after the federal court judgement litigating Carter's decision to cancel the USA-Taiwan war treaty.

After all the most favoured nation statute will lift the barrier to "cooperation" between Washington and Beijing in militarizing Maoist China, the commentator emphasized.

BTA REPORTS ON KURTOVIC SAWPY DELEGATION VISIT

AU311550 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 31 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct. 31 (BTA)--A delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, led by its president Mr Todo Kurtovic was on a visit here from October 25 through 31, 1979 at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

The delegation had talks with a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front headed by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Mr Todo Kurtovic was received by the first secretary of the BCP CC and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The delegation of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia was also received by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

The delegation visited industrial plants, agro-industrial complexes, tourist sites, historical and cultural monuments in Sofia, Ruse, Varna and Plovdiv and had useful talks with county and local leaders of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Fatherland Front.

The talks between the two delegations passed on in a friendly atmosphere with feelings of full respect, sincerity and tolerance. Views were exchanged on many issues concerning the relations of cooperation between the two socio-political organizations and between the two socialist countries. The two parties to the talks expressed their stands on the situation in the Balkans and on many other international questions of mutual concern. It was found that on a great number of problems the two sides maintained similar or identical views, while there were others on which their stands differed.

The delegations of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the of the Working People of Yugoslavia expressed their mutual wish to develop and expand the links of cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, being the most numerous socio-political organizations of the two countries, and also their links of cooperation in all the spheres in which the two socialist neighbouring countries could and should cooperate with one another. It was emphasized that by promoting links of wideranging cooperation, the two organizations would contribute to the opening of ways of solving all the questions, the existing outstanding ones included, the Fatherland Front and the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia would help in the further developing and enriching the forms of cooperation currently existing between the two countries.

The two organizations will continue to (?encourage) cooperation initiatives between the trade unions, the youth and women's organizations and between the other collective members of the Fatherland Front and the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia. They will work for the enrichment of the contents of the border fairs and will encourage the twinning of towns and the cooperation between towns, as well as the direct contacts between the leaderships of the Fatherland Front and the Socialist Alliance in these towns.

The National Council of the Fatherland Front and the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia will exchange working delegations to study their experience on definite tasks in the work they carry and they will also exchange information, newspapers and other press publications, reflecting the experience of their organizations. They will encourage cooperation between the editorial staffs of the papers OTECHESTVEN FRONT and BORBA. The two delegations agreed that the papers and the other publications of the Fatherland Front and the Socialist Alliance will objectively inform the public in the two countries of the achievements in the socialist construction of the other country and would thus contribute to the development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations.

The two organizations will encourage the publication of classical and modern works of literature of the other country and of other publications of mutual interest, and more particularly they recommend the publication of books reflecting the successes in the national economy of the other country, as well as other mutually useful publications. They will also mutually extend invitations for participation in round-table discussions on problems concerning the two socio-political organizations.

The two delegations are convinced that the road of definite cooperation and friendly dialogue is the sole correct road of promoting and strengthening the ties of good-neighbourliness, understanding and friendship between the two countries, which is in the best interests of peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

The chairman of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, Mr Todo Kurtovic, invited the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, to head a delegation to Yugoslavia as a guest of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

MLADENOV, GREEK MINISTER EXCHANGE TOASTS AT SOFIA DINNER

AU271947 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 27 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct 27, (BTA)--Mr Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian foreign minister and Mr Yeoryios Rallis, Greek foreign minister [words indistinct] the development of Bulgaro-Greek relations and [words indistinct] and objective prerequisites for a still greater headway in the overall interstate relations.

In their toast speeches delivered this evening at the formal dinner given for Mr Rallis, they stressed that Bulgaro-Greek relations were disrupted by no problems and that no problems stood in the way of their mutually advantageous cooperation.

The two ministers said they regarded the "coordinated trends in the promotion of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece up to 1985" which were signed this year, as bound to play a major role in making economic contacts brisker.

"I think we now have the right to say that the development of Bulgaro-Greek relations is in keeping with the principles and the Charter of the United Nations and that they have set a good example of how the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe can be successfully applied" said the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov.

Stressing that a prime issue of international concern now are the efforts to avert the danger of war, the efforts aimed at peace and detente, he said that the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the United States represented an extremely important step in that direction.

Minister Mladenov referred to the latest initiatives set forth by Mr Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin as particularly constructive, as being an eloquent expression of good will.

He said that strengthening the positions of peace and security in the Balkans was a major contribution to detente in Europe and the world. "Bulgaria's policy in the Balkans rests on the enduring foundation of love of peace and the wish for constructive cooperation and friendly relations with all her neighbours. Deeply convinced in the correctness of this policy we shall pursue it unswervingly in the future guided by the same good intentions", added the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs.

Minister Rallis also said that the creation of a climate conducive to fertile cooperation between the states on the Balkan Peninsula constituted a contribution to the common efforts at applying the Final Act of Helsinki and at furthering the goals of detente in Europe.

"The level of our bilateral relations helps in the formation on the Balkan Peninsula of preconditions for a zone of peace, understanding and mutually beneficial co-operation. The Corfu communique revealed new horizons before Balkan cooperation, a cooperation which we earnestly and wholeheartedly desire", he added.

Minister Rallis said that Greece unfailingly adhered to the principles and the aims laid down in the charter and stood for the strict application of the UN resolutions in the strengthening of international peace, in promoting detente and in seeking total disarmament on a world-wide scale.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON MLADENOV VISIT TO FRANCE

AU232220 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU

[Report on "communique" on the 22-23 October visit to France by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov]

[Text] At the invitation of Jean Francois-Poncet, foreign minister of the French Republic, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official visit to France from 22-23 October 1979.

The talks between the two ministers were held in the atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding that are traditional for the relations between the two countries.

Petur Mladenov and Jean Francois-Poncet reviewed Bulgarian-French relations. They were pleased to note that these relations were marked by an intensification in the past and that new prospects are being developed in this respect. They expressed the desire of their countries to continue developing their relations in all spheres and emphasized the importance of the 1980 visit to France of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The visit will be at the invitation of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The two ministers reaffirmed their governments' intention to intensify and expand the exchange of trade as well as the economic and industrial cooperation between Bulgaria and France.

The two ministers exchanged views on a wide range of topical international issues. Petur Mladenov and Jean Francois-Poncet reaffirmed Bulgaria's and France's adherence to detente. The two ministers noted the importance which Bulgaria and France attach to disarmament. In this connection, they voiced their favor of intensifying efforts toward achieving an actual general and complete disarmament under international control by taking into account the individual right of security of each state. They are of the opinion that the convocation of a conference of European countries, the United States and Canada, that would outline concrete measures for increasing confidence (?among them) and for truly reducing armaments, would contribute to strengthening European security.

Petur Mladenov invited Jean Francois-Poncet to pay an official visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

AGRARIAN DAILY COMMENTS ON BULGARIAN-FRENCH RELATIONS

AU241020 Sofia BTA in English 0842 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU

["Fruitful Dialogue"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 24 (BTA)--"The talks between Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Jean Francois-Poncet are an important contribution to the further enrichment and development of the traditional friendship between the Bulgarian and the French people, to the consolidation of the process of international detente, of peace and security in the world," today's Zemedelsko Zname writes in connection with the visit by the Bulgarian foreign minister to France that has now ended.

The paper notes editorially that the positive results of the Paris dialogue by the Seine are a direct consequence of the relations of mutual understanding and cordiality that have been established since Mr Todor Zhivkov's visit to Paris in 1966. The present visit, Zemedelsko Zname writes, passed off under the sign of the new visit, scheduled for next year, by the Bulgarian head of state for France, which will be a peak event in Bulgaro-French contacts.

The article emphasizes the closeness of the objectives of the foreign policies of Bulgaria and France, their adherence to detente, to the spirit and principles of the final act of Helsinki. The two countries attach particular significance to disarmament and declare themselves in favour of general and complete disarmament under international control, the paper notes.

INTERCOSMOS CHAIRMAN PETROV SPEAKS ON BULGARIAN SPACE SUCCESSES

AU262125 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU

["New Space Flights To Come"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 26 (BTA)--Under the above headline today's issue of Zemedelsko Zname carries an interview with Academician Boris Petrov, chairman of the "Interkosmos" Council, on the results of the research work carried out by the Bulgarian scientists who worked out the programme of experiments for the flight of the first Bulgarian cosmonaut, Georgi Ivanov, as well as the lines along which the cooperation of the "Interkosmos" member-countries will be developing in the years to come.

The Soviet scientist underlines that all experiments prepared by the Bulgarian scientists have prompted the space studies to advance another step in mastering the space.

"The instruments constructed and made in Bulgaria did excellently under the conditions of the space flight", stressed the Soviet academician. "The scientific data provided by these experiments are already processed and the first results are very encouraging and promising. I can quote as an example the 'duga' instrument which supplies information on the processes in the ionosphere, the 'spektur-15 devices, as well as the technological experiments pertaining to production of new materials in space. Especially interesting is the experiment for obtaining foam-aluminium and the medico-biological tests".

"I am confident that the work of the Bulgarian scientists is a considerable contribution to the implementation of the "Interkosmos" programme, that instruments and experiments prepared by the Bulgarian scientists will continue to be tested on board the earth's satellites, geophysical rockets and orbiting complexes".

Academician Boris Petrov dwells further in his interview on the "Interkosmos" prospects. He notes that the member-countries of this programme have sophisticated space equipment at their disposal, including automated unified orbiting stations, powerful rockets for vertical study of the atmosphere. All this, according to the Soviet academician, conditions new international manned space flights and long stay in space under the conditions of zero-gravity.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Light Industry Minister's Report

AU312000 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 31 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 31 (BTA)--During the second day of its sittings the 11th session of the Seventh National Assembly heard a report delivered by the minister of the light industry of Bulgaria, Mr Stoyan Zhulev.

He spoke of the considerable growth of production in the light industry. Minister Zulev pointed out that the industrial output in this branch totals close to 12 per cent of the production volume of the state and the cooperative industries altogether. "The tasks set by the production quotas for the past years of the current five-year period are being implemented successfully. The production of some essential goods in 1979 grew as follows, on the basis of comparison with 1975: cotton yarn--by 7.3 per cent; woolen yarn--10.7 per cent; woolen fabrics--10.3 per cent; ready-to-wears--22.5 per cent; carpets and kindred articles--42.2 per cent", said Mr Zhulev.

Dwelling on the increased effectivity of the light industry branches, the minister of the light industry informed that in 1979 the net production reached the sum of 850 million leva which stands for a 138 per cent increase as compared to 1976.

He pointed out further in his report that public labour efficiency is permanently on the increase, parallel with the salaries and wages of the workers and employees in the branch. In 1979 they are expected to reach 1,797 leva which will stand for a 112.3 per cent increase as compared to 1976.

Minister Zhulev underlined that, parallel with updating and reconstruction of production, the working unit organization of labour and the application of the cost-effect system within the working units have contributed considerably to the raising of labour efficiency.

The profits in foreign currency supplied by the light industry branches have doubled in the past years of the current 5-year period.

Minister Zhulev also spoke of the diversification of assortment every year and of the improved quality of production in the light industry, quoting ample data in support.

Closing of Session

AU312015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] "In the presence of Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Stanko Todorov, Petur Tanchev and other state and party leaders, today's session of the National Assembly proceeded in an atmosphere of energetic efforts and creative businesslike spirit."

The National Assembly deputies listened to and discussed the report read by Stoyan Zhulev, minister of light industry. In his statement, Minister Stoyan Zhulev pointed out that the ministry has fulfilled its tasks stemming from the decisions of the BCP Central Committee December program on improving the people's living standard.

The minister also made a thorough analysis of the critical remarks addressed to production enterprises of the light industry branch as regards insufficient variety of goods and shortcomings in the aesthetic appearance and design of the goods. He explained the reasons for these shortcomings and pointed out the methods for overcoming them.

Stoyan Suleymezov read a report of the Committee on Social Policy which also dwelt extensively with the work of the Ministry of Light Industry. "After the statements, the National Assembly approved the report of the Ministry of Light Industry and adopted an appropriate decision.

"Laws on administrative production, on fire protection, on an amendment and addendum to the laws on the people's militia, on property insurance; and on the penal code were adopted. The partial changes in the composition of the Supreme Court were approved as well.

"As regards the draft bill on the amendment and addendum to the law on academic degrees and titles, the chairman of the National Assembly read a letter by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the National Assembly, in which it was pointed out that the interesting debates which took place on this subject and the numerous proposals submitted demand that serious attention should be devoted to improving the quality of scientific-research work. For this reason the discussion of the draft bill should be postponed. The chairman of the Council of Ministers, who submitted the draft bill, withdrew it and the National Assembly deputies approved this withdrawal."

Concerning the last item on the agenda, Maria Tsenkovska, National Assembly deputy from Knezha, addressed a question to Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, in connection with violations against the law of soil preservation during geologic-prospecting which had taken place in her district. Minister Stamenov answered that real violations have been ascertained in this case and that similar cases will not occur in the future.

"After this, the session closed its work."

BRIEFS

DOYNOV ACTIVITIES--A great exhibition on construction, urbanization and architecture, sponsored by the Union of Bulgarian Architects and other official institutions, opened in Sofia today. It presents achievements of Bulgarian architects throughout the last 35 years. "The opening of the exhibition was attended by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, and by Stanoy Yonev, head of the BCP Central Committee 'architecture and construction' department. Georgi Stoilov, people's architect, spoke at the inauguration ceremony." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU]

VIETNAM'S GEN GIAP INTERVIEWED DURING VISIT

AU311630 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Oct 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[Bohuslav Borovicka 29 October interview with Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, VCP Central Committee Politburo member, SRV deputy premier and minister of national defense: "Vietnam Cannot Be Intimidated; Gen Giap Interview With RUDE PRAVO; A Cordial Comradely Greeting of the Vietnamese Delegation to the Workers Class and All Working People of Czechoslovakia"; place of interview not given; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo member, deputy premier and minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], currently visiting Czechoslovakia as head of a Vietnamese party and government delegation, has asked the RUDE PRAVO editorial staff to convey to the workers class and all working people of the CSSR cordial, comradely greetings of the Vietnamese delegation as an expression of friendship and combat solidarity of both our countries in the revolutionary struggle. He has also asked them to convey friendly greetings to the readers of RUDE PRAVO.

General Giap expressed this request on Monday [29 October] during an interview he granted to RUDE PRAVO. The Vietnamese guest was one of the closest collaborators and fellow combatants of the glorious leader of the Vietnamese people, Ho Chi Minh, and a participant in the national liberation battles that gave birth to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in September 1945. Under the leadership of General Giap, Vietnamese revolutionary troops conquered the "impregnable" fortress of the French colonizers near Dien Bien Phu in the northwestern part of Vietnam. As minister of national defense, Comrade Giap led the military operations during the long-term battles against the American aggression in Vietnam and during this year's battles against the Chinese aggressors. The lessons drawn from those battles of the Vietnamese people for their national independence and freedom and the present situation in Indochina were the main content of our questions posed to the Vietnamese representative.

[Question] Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng is currently visiting Western Europe. It is no secret that one of the main objectives of his trip is to acquire Western arms and military technology. How does Vietnam, as a country which became a victim of an armed attack and is being threatened with new aggression by China, view such attempts?

[Answer] Comrade, you say that Vietnam is a victim of a military attack by China and that it is now being threatened with another aggression. This is one way to describe the situation. From another point of view, if we examine the substance of the matter, our people have had the honor of taking upon themselves the great mission to steadfastly defend their socialist homeland and simultaneously--together with progressive people all over the world--the honor of shattering all attempts at expansionism by the Beijing great power hegemonism, this new warmongering militarist clique that has teamed up with international imperialism.

The more they scream about war preparations and the more they strive to acquire Western arms and military technology, the more they will find themselves in isolation and the greater will be the resistance they encounter from people in the world and also in their own country. The recent victory of peace-loving and progressive forces at the conference of nonalined countries in Havana has been a striking demonstration of this. Therefore, even if they succeed in acquiring some weapons and technology in the West, it does not mean that they will get stronger.

On the contrary, the more they gang up with the warmongering forces of capitalism, the more they get into a hopeless and dependent situation that leaves no way out, and the more difficult it will be for them to avoid the inevitable defeat should they dare unleash a new unjust war against the heroic Vietnamese people.

WHICHEVER ENEMY DARES ATTACK OUR SACRED HOMELAND--NO MATTER HOW LARGE HIS ARMY, NO MATTER WHICH ARMS AND MEANS HE MAY USE--HE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE DEFEATED BY OUR VIETNAMESE PEOPLE, UNDER THE BANNER OF HO CHI MINH AND THE VCP.

Although present world developments are complicated, WE BELIEVE THAT THE STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD FOR PEACE, NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM WILL SURELY BE VICTORIOUS. Al intrigues of international imperialism, nationalist expansionism and great power hegemonism are doomed to fail. Such is the unavoidable, historic law-governed nature of the present epoch.

[Question] This year, 25 years have passed since the victorious battle near Dien Bien Phu. The defeat of the French colonialists was followed by battles with the American imperialists and at the beginning of this year we witnessed how the Vietnamese people courageously warded off another aggression--the aggression of Chinese troops. In your opinion, what are the lessons to be learned from the more than 30 years of your homeland's struggle for freedom?

[Answer] Since the victory near Dien Bien Phu enormous changes have taken place in Vietnam, Indochina, the whole of southeast Asia and in the world in favor of peace, national independence and socialism.

Dien Bien Phu was the climax of the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against the French imperialists, in which they fought side-by-side with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. The victory near Dien Bien Phu heralded the defeat of the old colonialism of the French imperialists and the establishment of a socialist system in the north of our Vietnamese homeland.

Precisely because it was a victory of enormous national and international significance, international imperialism led by American imperialism launched a furious counteroffensive. This long-term indignant matching of forces resulted in a victory of the Vietnamese people and of the peoples of the countries of Indochina and in the total defeat of the American imperialists. The great victory of the peoples of Indochina in the historic year of 1975 was a highly significant event because it also represented a great victory of the invincible teaching of Marxism-Leninism, of the forces of peace, national independence and socialism in Southeast Asia and in the world. This victory represented not only a severe defeat for the American imperialists but also a perceptible defeat for the Beijing forces of expansionism and great power hegemonism.

That is why the reactionary clique in China's ruling circles, which has openly joined forces with imperialism and international reaction of the coarsest type, exploited the moment when our people still have not been able to heal their war wounds. They exploited the moment which they regarded with extreme cynicism as a good opportunity, and unleashed two great consecutive aggressive wars, one in southwestern Vietnam through the hands of Pol Pot's and Ieng Sary's fascist henchmen, and the second on SRV's northern border with a force consisting of more than 600,000 Chinese Army regulars. Thanks to the immense, energetic and timely assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries--the CSSR among them--and to the unprecedented, extensive and energetic support and sympathy of progressive mankind, the Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao people have prevailed. The Chinese aggressive expansionists suffered massive defeat.

From the events of the past several decades one can draw the following significant lesson:

In the present era, which began with the Great October Socialist Revolution, any nation that determinedly and in unison rises in struggle for independence, freedom and social progress, that has a correct political and military line and has on its side immense international sympathies and support, has WITHOUT A DOUBT, EVERY CHANCE AND PREREQUISITE TO DEFEAT AN AGGRESSOR, EVEN AN AGGRESSOR WITH SUCH A HUGE ECONOMIC AND MILITARY POTENTIAL AS AMERICAN IMPERIALISM, OR AN AGGRESSOR WITH SUCH AN EXTENSIVE TERRITORY AND NUMEROUS POPULATION AS THE CHINESE EXPANSIONIST AND HEGEMONISTS.

[Question] At present, the Chinese leadership threatens Vietnam with a new "lesson." How do you view the possibility of another Chinese aggression against your country?

[Answer] All nations of the world, large or small, have absolutely equal rights. They have the unqualified right to decide their country's fate.

The threats of the warmongering Beijing reactionary clique are an ever increasing evidence of how deeply the clique of chauvinists and big-power hegemonists became involved in the conspiratorial collusion with imperialism, and how far it went along the path of betrayal vis-a-vis an independent and sovereign socialist country that for a long time fought side-by-side with China's revolutionary people against the American imperialists. It is obvious that it has no right, no title to give any sort of a lesson to anyone. Should it go on stubbornly refusing to solve--by negotiations--the questions concerning the relations between Vietnam and China, and dare to rush into another adventure, it will, no doubt, suffer a still more severe defeat.

The army and the people of Vietnam, under the leadership of the VCP, have always been yearning for peace, but they are equally prepared to fight resolutely and with determination, exerting all their combat mastery in such a manner that they will, undoubtedly, crush any attempt of any enemy at aggressive war, Beijing expansionists included.

[Question] How do you assess the current strategic-political situation in Indochina?

[Answer] When we take a look at the entire course of the Indochina peninsula's history we see that TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME THERE EXIST THREE INDEPENDENT, SOVEREIGN STATES JOINTLY MARCHING TO SOCIALISM: THE SRV, THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA. This political and strategic situation has really confirmed the immense force of the ideas of national independence and socialism. In my view, this situation is excellent, entitling one to joyfullness more than ever before.

At present, the Beijing expansionists--together with international imperialism and international reaction of all varieties--are doing their best to prepare for war. They are provoking tension and jeopardizing peace, independence and stability on this peninsula and throughout Southeast Asia. This does not attest to their strength, but to the fact that their strength is on the wane even though they are, at the moment, causing temporary difficulties to the peoples of the countries of Indochina. We are very optimistic and believe in the complete victory of peace, national independence and socialism on the Indochinese peninsula.

[Question] Some of the Southeast Asian countries, particularly Thailand, have been intentionally creating some sort of atmosphere of "threat" on the part of Vietnam. Could you put these rumors straight?

[Answer] NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM ARE THE PURPOSE OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S LIFE. THE VIETNAMESE NATION'S ASPIRATION IS PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP.

In the distant past, as well as in recent past, reactionary elements of some Southeast Asian countries used to send--in the service of American imperialism--their troops for aggressive purpose against Vietnam, and the Vietnamese people never had a single soldier on their territory. Moreover, because of the fact that in the past centuries, as well as in recent past, the Vietnamese people crushed aggression of the reactionary cliques from the north, they more than once contributed to the defense of independence and freedom of these countries, and thwarted China's expansion southward.

Premier Phan Van Dong and the SRV Government have declared that our unchanging policy is the wish to transform Southeast Asia into a region of peace, independence, neutrality, stability and prosperity. This notwithstanding, provocateurs and reactionary elements in some Southeast Asian countries continue to shout about the so-called "threat from the Vietnamese side." What do they want? Perhaps they think that by spreading such untruths they can better serve international imperialism and the Beijing imperialists? One has to say that they not only act against peace and stability in this part of the world, but also against the interests of their own nations.

We hope that these neighboring countries will display a better sense of reality, that they will end the slanders and provocations and will, together with the rest, contribute to Southeast Asia becoming a region of peace, independence, neutrality, stability and prosperity.

[Question] In the Western press there have been various speculations as to the character of the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea and Laos. One also speaks now about a "Vietnamese patriotic offensive" in Kampuchea. What could you say in this connection?

[Answer] During the past more than 30 years, the people and the armies of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea had always fought side-by-side against a common enemy and won great victories. Vietnamese volunteers crossed three times into Lao and Kampuchean territory, complying with the wishes of the governments and the people of these fraternal countries to fight together, and always when the enemy threat passed, our volunteers returned home.

The presence of the Vietnamese Army on the territories of fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, which is presently based on treaties on friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos and between Vietnam and Kampuchea, is in absolute harmony with the interests of the people of those countries in defending their independence and sovereignty and socialism, as was declared by the leading party and state officials of Laos and Kampuchea. It is an internal affair concerning the relations among our three fraternal countries and no one is entitled to interfere. Every attempt to push through the so-called Kampuchean question to be included on the agenda of the United Nations, with the intention of distorting facts and harming the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the SRV, is at complete variance with international law and with the UN Charter and is doomed to fail.

As far as the so-called "Vietnamese military counteroffensive in Kampuchea" is concerned, there is no such thing because only very small armed groups are left of Pol Pot's forces, which will be completely liquidated within a short period of time. As was declared by Heng Samrin, premier of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Government, the Kampuchean people and their revolutionary armed forces have completely mastered the situation. Such unfounded claims only serve to mask the preparations of the negligible remnants of the genocidal and treacherous Pol Pot and Lon Nol forces, which China and the United States are organizing on the territory of a certain foreign country to attack the territory of Kampuchea when the conditions are ripe for it. Should such an attack take place, the people and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea will certainly crushingly defeat all the assailants. The situation in Kampuchea as it is today cannot be reversed.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

RUDE PRAVO ON OPEC OIL PRICES, WESTERN STOCK MARKETS

AU311346 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 79 p 6 AU

["(AL)"-signed article]

[Text] Economic columnists of Western newspapers are even now nervously awaiting the next session of the oil industry ministers of OPEC, the oil exporting countries' organization, which is to be held in December in Caracas, Venezuela. Will the ministers agree on a further crude oil price increase?

Saudi Arabian Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani is, for the time being, against the increase, as is OPEC chairman Mani Ibn Sa'id Al-Utaybah, who indicated that prices could be frozen at the December session. It remains a fact that in the past two weeks five of the 13 OPEC member-states--Iran, Iraq, Libya, Venezuela and Kuwait--have independently raised the price of their crude oil, thus again two fronts are in the offing: one in favor of an increase and another against it. The key factor in the result will be the position and influence of Saudi Arabia.

So far the contracted prices range mostly in the upper levels, defined at the OPEC session toward the end of June in Geneva, that is around $23.50 per barrel (158.8 liters). On the so-called open market, however, where concrete sales prices are created by the play of supply and demand, a barrel of crude oil is being sold for up to $40.

At the New York Stock Exchange there occurred another sales panic this Friday [19 Oct] and stock prices dropped. The economics columns of bourgeois newspapers constantly recall with concern the ill-famed Black Friday on the New York Exchange 50 years ago. "Of all the mysteries of the exchange the most mysterious is the fact that everybody wanting to sell stocks can find a buyer," wrote John Kenneth Galbraith, the well-known American economist. At that time, 50 years ago, that rule nevertheless failed; the prices of securities collapsed completely and a crisis broke, which gradually enveloped the entire capitalist world.

GOODS EXCHANGE, TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH USSR CITED

LD311834 Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[By Marie Beckova]

[Text] Prague--Cooperation with the Soviet Union significantly influences the structure and effectiveness of Czechoslovakia's economy and its results, seen in all spheres, make possible economic development according to plan.

Bilateral trade last year reached the value of 6,100 million roubles which is more than one-third of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade turnover. Czechoslovak-Soviet trade has lately been growing by 12 to 13 percent annually.

The structure of the exchanged goods is in turn with the requirements of both countries. Engineering industry products constitute more than 65 percent of Czechoslovak exports to the Soviet Union. The USSR buys about 40 percent of Czechoslovak engineering production for exports, i.e. 12 percent of Czechoslovak engineering production in general. Soviet orders facilitate effective bulk production and owing to these orders Czechoslovakia was able to specialize in the production of rolling equipment, equipment for the chemical and food industries, machine tools, trams, electric and diesel locomotives, motorcycles, river boats, etc.

Czechoslovakia exports to the USSR about 1,800 machine tools and 10,000 tons of equipment for the chemical and food industries annually. Over 20,000 Czechoslovak jet looms' operate in Soviet weaving mills, and about 3,000 diesel and 1,500 electric locomotives from Czechoslovakia are used by Soviet railways. The Czechoslovak foreign trade corporation Techmex Port built over 70 sugar factories and 30 breweries in various places in the Soviet Union.

Fuels, raw materials and chemical products account for about two-thirds of Czechoslovak imports from the USSR. Soviet supplies cover nearly all Czechoslovakia's import requirements for oil, natural gas, pig iron and over 80 percent of iron ore. This in itself shows that the USSR is an irreplaceable partner in Czechoslovakia's external economic relations.

Czechoslovakia, just as the other CMEA countries, now switches over from simple imports of raw materials to direct participation in the building of raw material and energy projects on Soviet territory. In this way it secures for the future for example deliveries of iron ore, ferro-alloys, crude oil, phosphoric fertilizers and electric power. The biggest undertaking of this kind was participation in the construction of the Soyuz gas pipe-line from Orenburg to the western border of the USSR.

No less important for the Czechoslovak economy are Soviet supplies of modern technology, such as aircraft, equipment for mines, building machinery, locomotives and automobiles. Soviet aid enabled Czechoslovakia to begin with the construction of nuclear power plants. The Czechoslovak engineering industry got an opportunity to adopt production of (?nuclear) reactors which will be supplied also to other CMEA countries. Scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR, exchange of documentation and experience during consultations of experts enable the Czechoslovak economy to save annually 1,000 million crowns. With Soviet aid Czechoslovakia introduced production of effective turbines, electric locomotives, some special kinds of steel and other new materials. Soviet factories on the other hand made use of Czechoslovakia's experience in the production of motorcycles, glass, crystal, music instruments and the dyeing of fabrics. In the 1976-80 five-year plan, Czechoslovak and Soviet experts have been jointly carrying out 16 extensive scientific-technological programs and more than 1,000 tasks concerning scientific research.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK; GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD311748 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Governmental and commercial delegation returned here on Wednesday after a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. The delegation signed in Pyongyang an intergovernmental protocol between Czechoslovakia and Korea on exchange of goods and payments for 1980. The protocol provides for further extension of goods exchange. Czechoslovakia will export to Democratic Korea especially machines and equipment, products of the chemical and light industries, and consumers' goods, and import machine tools, magnesite ore, non-ferrous metals, and products of food and consumers' industries.

INDRA RECEIVES INDONESIAN, PORTUGUESE AMBASSADORS

LD311512 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received in Prague Johnnes Petrus Louhanapessy, new ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Czechoslovakia. Before the start of his mission, Comrade Alois Indra also received Joao Matos Proenca, new ambassador of the Republic of Portugal to Czechoslovakia.

HUSAK RECEIVES ENVOYS FROM AFRICAN, SOUTHEAST ASIAN STATES

LD310520 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, the president of the republic, today received Malaysian Ambassador Razali Ismail at Prague Castle. During the meeting with the first Malaysian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, the correct relations between the two countries were highlighted. After the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1971, the conditions for future developments in all areas of common interest were created. Czechoslovakia and Malaysia are striving for the preservation and consolidation of world peace and hold similar or identical views on the solution of fundamental international questions such as security, detente and disarmament.

Djibrilla Maiga, the ambassador of the Republic of Mali in Czechoslovakia, also delivered his credentials to the president of the republic today. In a friendly talk they noted that there are no disputes and no obstacles hindering a further expansion of the traditionally good bilateral relations for the benefit of the people of both countries. They paid tribute to the activity of the Republic of Mali in the United Nations organization where in the debate on the national liberation struggle it has adopted a position similar to that of Czechoslovakia.

R.C.A. Johnulle, the ambassador of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka in Czechoslovakia, was also received at an inaugural audience. The present friendly relations based on mutual respect and mutually advantageous cooperation between the people of Czechoslovakia and Sri Lanka were recalled. The two countries are sincerely interested in intensifying all-round relations whose expanding scope is beneficial not only for the two states but is at the same time a positive contribution to the great work of creating an atmosphere of understanding and good will in international relations.

Gustav Husak, president of the republic, also received the credentials from Syanga Kavier Quicksett Shimabale the Zambian ambassador in Czechoslovakia. In a cordial atmosphere at the reception the two representatives stressed the identity of views of the two countries on the just demand for the consistent eradications of discrimi nation on the African Continent. The assistance rendered by Zambia as a significant frontline state in southern Africa to the local national liberation movement was highly appraised. The common interest in the consolidation of world peace enables the further intensification of Czechoslovakian relations in all areas of social life.

COLOTKA ADDRESSES SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION

LD292208 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Report on speech by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, at the 13th session of the Slovak National Council in Bratislava on 29 October]

[Text] [Colotka--begin recording] [passage indistinct] It must be underlined as a generally positive fact that we are achieving a relatively high output in the production of material goods. We anticipate that this year, in comparison with 1975, the creation of the social product will be 21.5 percent greater, the national income will reflect an increase of 20.7 percent, personal consumption will rise by 18.2 percent and social consumption by as much as 23.6 percent. We will also significantly broaden the material-technological base of the productive and nonproductive sectors. It is also a success that more than 75 percent of the increase in the national income is due to an increase in labor productivity.

At the same time, we are not covering up the fact that not always and everywhere are we fully able to fulfill our tasks as laid down by the plan, whether with regard to the volume and structure of production or, above all, the qualitative indices aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the entire reproduction process. Many deviations from the planned tasks were caused by certain objective factors that are, so to speak, beyond our power, such as world price increases or adverse weather conditions. But a great contribution was also made by shortcomings in the managerial and organizational work at all levels and by the approach to the fulfillment of tasks in various places of work by all working people--an approach that is not always honest and responsible.

We have pointed out already in our previous [word indistinct] of the government program declaration that some conditions and prerequisites connected with the increase of prices on the world market were more demanding and complex than we had originally anticipated. Now, after two and one half years, we can, and, unfortunately, must note that the adverse tendencies encountered by the Czechoslovak economy are not decreasing but, on the contrary, are becoming more pronounced. In a word: For the same quantity of imported raw materials, fuels and other products, we must export ever-greater volumes of our products, and this is at the expense of the domestic use of the created national income.

We do not believe this development represents a temporary phenomenon. The limited sources of raw materials, and consequently their reduced availability and higher costs, which apparently will be permanent factors, will place great demands on us in terms of the quality and technological standards of the products we will have to produce to cover the cost of imported raw materials. The fact that in these circumstances we can assert ourselves only through quality and expert work, skill and knowledge must be understood by all levels of management, all working people involved in production, research and design, and must also be inculcated throughout the educational process. [end recording]

[Announcer] After that, Peter Colotka, the Slovak premier, dealt in more detail with the individual sectors of the national economy--the social services, the growth of living standards, etc--with an emphasis on the fulfillment of the conclusions and resolutions of the 15th Congress of the CPCZ and the subsequent sessions of its Central Committee. He said further: [begin recording]

Comrade deputies, the ways by which we safeguard the decisive spheres of our economic and social development are still more demanding and the standard of the planned management of the national economy has to correspond to them. The development of the global situation and the problems with which we struggle at home are forcing us to improve the management and the style of work. We must mobilize all the working people. Time is a strict judge and everything we miss in the scientific-technological field in organizational progress and in other spheres will eventually haunt us. We have a great political responsibility--in the conditions of the present class struggle in the world, where the center of gravity has been transferred to the economic sphere--to prove the advantages of socialism. At the same time we must safeguard all that we are striving for: the material and cultural growth of our living standard.

In order to increase the efficiency of the management work we will have to develop further, at all levels of management, the control activity. We greatly value the results the controls have achieved so far. The committees of people's control, the Ministry of Finance and the State Bank have contributed not only to the discovery of many shortcomings but also to the adoption of many measures to correct them. They have, by educating management, helped to avoid mistakes and also provided ideas for the improvement of management work. We have to increase the control of ministries in the production economic units and enterprises so that our internal control becomes systematic, consistent and uncompromising.

We are at the end of the fourth year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and are preparing the draft state plan for 1980. In the remaining months of this year and throughout all of next year we will have to wage a decisive fight for the fulfillment of those goals that we have set ourselves in our economic and social program. Despite certain shortfalls, the concept of the Sixth 5-Year Plan on the whole is being followed. We are not reducing our demands for the assertion of the qualitative sides of the development. Under the leadership of the party, we shall, according to the line of the state and economic management, with the support of social organizations, mobilize the efforts of our people, of our nations and nationalities for the fulfillment of our common goal--to safeguard a smooth and balanced development of the economy, to satisfy our material and cultural needs more fully and to strengthen the certainties of the life of our citizens. [end recording]

MARTINKA CRITICIZES MANAGERIAL ROLE IN PLAN SHORTCOMINGS

AU2O1541 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Article by Eng Karol Martinka, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission: "The Plan--An Instrument of Prosperity"]

[Excerpt] In the last few years our economy has been influenced by several factors and trends of world economic developments, particularly since more than one-third of our national income is materialized by way of foreign trade. This was not so much because of the limited possibilities of sales caused by the economic crisis of the non-socialist world (although even this factor must not be underestimated) but, above all, due to the striking change in the price ratio between foodstuffs, raw materials and other materials on the one hand and finished products on the other hand. All that is more striking for us because of the structure of our foreign trade, espeically because of the large share of imports of raw materials and other materials.

The recurring consequences of adverse climatic conditions on our agriculture, together with subjective shortcomings in developing plant production except for cereals, represented another decisive factor. In the first 3 years of the current Sixth 5-Year Plan this sector (excluding the food processing industry) has had a lag of more than Kcs5 billion behind the planned tasks in Slovakia.

This year's development has been affected, above all, by two factors: The weather conditions had a strikingly negative impact even on cereals (production was 18 percent below plan) and the smooth and uniform development in industry was upset by shortcomings in the fuel-power sphere at the beginning of the year. The January production shortfall (valued at Kcs2 billion) has disturbed supplier-consignee relations for the duration of the year.

Yet precisely those--let us say objective--causes have fully exposed the standard of managerial work--its lack of adaptability and of the ability of overcome problems. They have revealed that the standard of managerial work at all levels does not correspond to the new exacting conditions of development and that it is, therefore, inevitable to ponder over this matter at each place of work. Life makes it necessary to abandon traditional, routine methods of work and the stereotyped criteria regarding its evaluation. There also are efforts however to take the "easy way". Some enterprises submit additional demands, over and over the plan, on social resources--esepcially on imports, manpower and capital investment funds--or demand a reduction of the planned tasks. Such attempts also are manifested in the draft plans for 1980 submitted by the economic sphere. Enterprises in economic production units and ministries in charge of the economy subordinated to the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic have proposed lesser creation of material resources compared with the approved directive (by Kcs3.2 billion).

At the same time they demand an increase of the wage funds by Kcs0.6 billion, increased imports in the amount of Kcs5.6 billion and additional capital investment funds worth Kcs3 billion. This represents an overall deterioration of Kcs12.4 billion compared with the set directive. There also are extreme views which reflect a lack of perception of the new conditions as well as the inability to find solutions at one's own place of work. Instead of an objective and rational assessment of the state of affairs on the basis of recognizing the concrete causes of certain phenomena and trends and instead of creatively searching for methods for increasing the effectiveness of one's own work, we only find criticism of the situation and the attributing of responsibility to others--mostly to those above, as high up as possible, as has become rather popular recently--which evokes useless nervousness, dissatisfaction and a sort of hopelessness. In some cases those so-called methods result in a general criticism of the plan (it is only the state plans and not the economic plans at the individual levels of management that are generally meant) as though the plan represented an undesirable obstacle to some people. It is precisely such general criticism that gives rise to views to the effect that there are no ways out of the complicated economic situation, as if we did not know how to solve it. It must be said unambiguously that such views are unfounded. The results and the possibilities of our economy leave no room for defeatism and hopelessness.

LENART CHAIRS SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD312136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic met today in Bratislava to express its full support and approval for the declaration of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and the Federal Government regarding the important peace initiative of the Soviet Union.

The Presidium praised the fact that the stances of the member organizations of the National Front expressing support with the new Soviet initiative delivered by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR are accompanied by the determination to develop further the work initiative and socialist competition of collectives and individuals aiming at fulfillment of the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the electoral programs.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of Slovakia further stressed that the selfless work for the further development of socialism in our country has been positively reflected in the activity of the bodies and organizations of the National Front in honor of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. The deliberations were chaired by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

CONFERENCE ON POWER OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD311520 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A statewide specialized conference on the importance of rationalization in reducing demands on power started today in the Palace of Congress of the Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Rest in Prague. Jan Goldschmidt, first deputy federal minister of fuels and power, summed up in the opening report the fulfillment of the state program on the rationalization of consumption of fuel and energy which in the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, lays down savings of at least 11 million tons of units of standard fuel. He then briefed the participants in the conference on the principles of the long-term state program of economies and the utilization of all types of energy in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and on the concept of the development of the economy in the eighties.

TRYBUNA LUDU CALLS FOR 'COUNTERACTION' AGAINST PRETORIA

LD290640 Warsaw PAP in English 0515 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct--In connection with the information on probable nuclear blast by the Republic of South Africa, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote, among other things:

It is not accidental that now when the political future of the entire southern Africa is at stake and when the question of Namibia's independence and the rule of black majority in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia has entered the final stage, the racists have resorted to the heaviest arms of their arsenal--the atom threat. This time the point is not only to frighten the black population of Africa and all the forces struggling against apartheid, racism and colonialism.

The policy pursued by the Republic of South Africa, and especially its military policy, is a serious threat to peace and security in the entire world and Africa in particular. Nuclear aspirations and strivings of Pretoria need immediate and effective counteraction before it is too late, TRYBUNA LUDU stated.

PAP REPORTS POLISH-SYRIAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD292302 Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

["Polish-Syrian Communique"--PAP headline]

[Text] Damascus, 25 Oct, PAP--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek paid a visit of friendship to Syria on October 26-28. The sides informed each other about the social, political and economic achievements of the two countries and comprehensively analyzed the bilateral relations and cooperation, appraising favorably their state and prospects. Both sides stressed satisfaction with to-date development of (?mutual) relations and confirmed the necessity of their (?further) expansion.

Discussing the international questions the two sides devoted particular attention to the present dangerous development of events in the Middle East which is an effect of the continuation by Egypt of the conciliatory policy that had led to the signing of the separatist Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. That policy as well as the treaty and its results have been further condemned. They constitute an obstacle to establishing a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East and allow the imperialist forces to escalate their military presence in the region. They are a threat to security and peace in the world.

The basis of the two countries' principled and [words indistinct] is the demand of the Israeli pullout from all occupied Arab territories, including eastern Jerusalem, of guaranteeing their inalienable rights to the Palestinian nation, including the right to return to their homes, to self-determination and establishment of an independent state on its rightful [words indistinct] as well as the demand of [words indistinct] the participation of all the interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, and of recognizing the Palestinian issue as the core of the conflict.

The Polish side highly appraised Syria's efforts, undertaken in the [words indistinct] of Arab solidarity and [word indistinct]. Whereas the Syrian side expressed an appreciation for the unchanging support that Poland and other states of the socialist community have been lending to the Arab nation in its just struggle. Both sides condemned new acts of aggression and recurrent Israeli provocations vis-a-vis Lebanon.

The sides noted the convergence of views as regard the necessity to continue efforts in favour of strengthening peace and security of nations, (?deepening) of the (?processes) of international detente and their extension into all parts of the world. Political detente requires to be complemented with detente in the military sphere. The sides come out in favour of a full and all-round disarmament, not excluding the nuclear weapons. In this context the sides voiced satisfaction at the signing by the Soviet Union and the United States of the SALT II treaty.

Both sides confirmed the significance of the principles and decisions contained in the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The sides expressed the hope that the meeting of the CSCE signatories in Madrid in 1980 would bring results positive for the materialization of the principles and goals of that act.

The sides highly evaluated the role of the nonalined movement in the settlement of topical international problems and stressed the importance of the resolutions adopted by the sixth summit of the nonalined countries in Havana.

Minister Wojtaszek invited Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of Syria 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to pay an official visit of friendship to Poland and the latter was glad to accept the invitation.

COMMUNIQUE ON WOJTASZEK'S VISIT TO JORDAN REPORTED

LD271024 Warsaw PAP in English 0903 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Amman, 26 Oct, PAP--Poland's Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek today wound up his two-day official visit to Jordan. A joint communique said that both sides assessed the state of the Polish-Jordanian relations and emphasized with satisfaction that they are marked by a dynamic development, especially in the sphere of economic cooperation. Reviewing the international situation, the sides confirmed their mutual will of further active participation in the international forum to eliminate the sources of tension and conflicts as well as to strengthen peace and security. The sides welcome with appreciation the efforts in favour of curbing the offensive strategic armaments and aimed at eliminating the mass extermination weaponry. These endeavours consolidate the world peace and detente.

The sides stressed their deep conviction that a just and durable solution of the Middle East conflict may only be reached in the result of Israel's complete withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, recognition of the just rights of the Palestinian nation, including its right to self-determination and establishment of a sovereign state in the territory it is entitled to, as well as recognition of the right of every nation in the region to live in peace and secure borders.

Both sides confirmed that the Middle East peace process requires the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Both sides positively evaluated the results of the Arab summit meeting in Baghdad.

The sides have firmly condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and demand an immediate end be put to it. They underlined the import of normalizing the situation in Lebanon and securing its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Expressing satisfaction over the results of the visit, both sides confirmed their will to further develop the all-round, mutually beneficial cooperation between Poland and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Minister Emil Wojtaszek has invited Jordan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

GIEREK VISITS SCENE OF MINING ACCIDENT, EXTENDS CONDOLENCES

LD312348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A fire has broken out at the Silesia colliery in Czechowice-Dziedzice, southern Poland. Two miners are reported dead while four others have been brought out safely.

Rescue attempts to save the remaining 20 miners are taking place under very difficult and complicated conditions. These attempts, however, are being pursued with great effort and dedication. Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, who has arrived at the Silesia colliery, was briefed on the progress of the rescue action. In the presence of Zdzislaw Grudzien, Politburo member and first secretary of the party Voivodship Committee in Katowice, Edward Gierek met with representatives of the workforce and of the Ministry of Mining Industry, and with rescue and colliery management officials, the central board of the miners trade union, and also experts and scientists. The first secretary of the party Central Committee listened with attention to the account of the rescue conditions and of the technical solutions which are being implemented.

He expressed his highest appreciation for the high qualifications, efficiency and exceptional dedication of miners, engineers, scientist and technicians who are participating in the rescue action. He stressed the exceptional importance of their knowledge and experience for the progress of the rescue attempt. At all times and on every occasion, Edward Gierek said that all people engaged in mining, linked by the cordial bonds of professional and human solidarity and those who understand and appreciate the importance of the miners' toil for our country and society, should display their concern and sense of responsibility for the miners' health and life which are and will always be of the greatest value to our socialist state.

The Central Committee first secretary also expressed his deep conviction that loyalty to this deeply humanist principle will most certainly be a characteristic of all those who are directing, participating in and supporting the difficult rescue action at the Silesia colliery. You should always bear in mind what the miners deserve for their hard work and sacrifices, as well as the care that we should extend to those nearest to them.

Edward Gierek conveyed to the families of those who died in the disaster sincere expressions of deepest sympathy and assured them that they will always have heartfelt and wide-ranging care.

SZYDLAK ATTENDS CZESTOCHOWA PARTY VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCE

LD312358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Of great importance for giving concrete form to the tasks facing individual voivodships in preparation for the eighth party congress, in following the nationwide discussion of (?the Central Committee guidelines) are the conferences of party voivodship aktivs which are being held throughout the country. The conferences of party voivodship aktivs which were held today, were attended by: in Czestochowa--Jan Szydlak, Politburo member and deputy premier; in Warsaw--Alojzy Karkoszka, secretary of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the party committee in Warsaw; in Siedlce--Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and director of the Central Committee Heavy Industry Transport and Construction Department; and in Sieradz--Jarema Maciszewski, director of the Central Committee Science and Education Department.

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI, EPISCOPATE SECRETARY DEPART FOR ROME

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 24 Oct 79 p 1 WA

[Text] Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of Poland, and Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Episcopate, departed for Rome on 23 October 1979 for a visit of several days.

The primate of Poland is accompanied on his Rome visit by Rev Hieronim Gozdziewicz and Rev Dr Bronislaw Piasecki, [his] chaplain.

The following bishops are going to Rome on the same airplane: Jozef Glemp, Warmia ordinary; Edward Kisiel, apostolic administrator of the archdiocese in Bialystok; and Edward Ozorowski, suffragan of Bialystok Archdiocese.

At Okecie International Airport, the primate of Poland and the secretary of the Episcopate were seen off by the following Warsaw suffragans: Bishop Jerzy Modzelweski, Bishop Wladyslaw Miziolek, and Bishop Zbigniew Kraszewski, and also Rev Monsgr Stefan Piotrowski, vicar general of the Warsaw Archdiocese, as well as Gniezno suffragan, Bishop Jan Michalski. Minister Kazimierz Kakol, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, and Aleksander Merker, a director in that office, came for the send-off. Among those bidding farewell were the employees of the Secretariat of the primate of Poland, the Secretariat of the Episcopate, the Warsaw Metropolitan Curia, and also other archdiocesan offices, and among them, Rev Alojzy Orszulik, director of the Episcopate Press Bureau. The rector of the Academy of Catholic Theology, Rev Prof Dr Jan Stepien, also came to bid farewell.

Welcome at the Airport in Rome

At the Rome Fiumicino Airport the primate and the bishops were greeted by Wladyslaw Cardinal Rubin; Bishop Jan Zareba, Wloclawek ordinary; Rev Monsgr Stanislaw Dziwisz, the holy father's chaplain; the rector of the Polish Institute, Rev Franciszek Mazynski; and the rector of the Polish College, Monsgr Tadeusz Kowalczyk from the Polish Section of the [Vatican] Secretariat of State; Rev Marian Burniak, attorney general of the Christ Society; Rev Kazimierz Przydatek, Society of Jesus, coordinator of the International Pastoral Center of the Vatican; as well as numerous representatives of the Polish clergy. The was represented by Rev Monsgr Munoz Sainz from the Vatican Council for the Public Affairs of the Church. Present from the Polish Embassy in Rome was Kazimierz Szablewski, councillor, minister plenipotentiary and head of the team for permanent working contacts with the Holy See.

HENRYK JABLONSKI VISIT TO COSTA RICA

For reportage on the visit of State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Costa Rica, see the Central America section of the 1 November Latin America Daily Report and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI AMBASSADOR

AU311736 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 31 Oct 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu this afternoon received Abba Gefen, Israel's ambassador to Bucharest, at the latter's request. The ambassador extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Menahem Begin, prime minister of the State of Israel. On this occasion, talks were conducted which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT LUIS CABRAL

AU311700 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 31 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Comrade Luis Cabral, deputy secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands [PAIGC] and president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The two heads of state expressed satisfaction with their meeting as well as with the opportunity to continue their fruitful exchange of views on issues concerning the continuous development of good relations between the two countries and parties and on other international concerns.

President Luis Cabral hailed the successes attained in Romania's overall development and said that these successes contribute to strengthening the forces struggling for independence and all anti-imperialist forces and represent support for countries that have liberated themselves from colonial domination and are progressing toward independent development. During the meeting, the sides briefed each other on current activities and concerns. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Luis Cabral noted with great satisfaction that agreements concluded during the 1976 dialog in Bucharest are being successfully implemented. They decided, moreover, to continue to expand cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau in the spirit of the solemn joint declaration and other documents signed on that occasion.

Tackling certain international issues, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Luis Cabral reiterated their determination to continue to make an active contribution to the struggle for deepening the revolutionary changes in the contemporary world, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for insuring the national independence of all peoples and for establishing new and democratic relations on the basis of equality and respect among states--something which can facilitate the development of all countries, particularly developing countries. They reiterated the important role incumbent upon socialist countries, developing countries and nonalined states in international relations, for establishing not only a climate of security and peace, but also for developing relations of friendship between all nations.

In this respect they both emphasized the need for the nonalined movement to strengthen its unity and solidarity on the basis of its basic principles and guidelines. They stressed the need to intensify efforts for politically resolving, through negotiations, all contentious interstate issues, on the basis of the independence and sovereignty of each state and from the right of all people to independent development. Along these lines, the two sides stressed the importance of resolving conflict between African states through negotiations, without any foreign interference.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Luis Cabral reiterated the active solidarity of Romania and Guinea-Bissau with the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Rhodesia and of the majority population in South Africa against racist discrimination and apartheid. Proceeding from the belief that world peace is indivisible, both sides stressed the importance of attaining a viable system of security and cooperation in Europe, a system which will have a positive impact on peace and security throughout the world.

The two heads of states pointed out the need for concrete and efficient measures for overall disarmament--primarily nuclear disarmament. They also discussed the Middle East situation and stated that it is necessary to continue efforts to attain an overall peace in that region by politically solving the conflict on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem through the realization of their right to self-determination--including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and insuring the independence and territorial integrity of all states in that area.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

CEAUSESCU ACCEPTS NEW SENEGALESE AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU311922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 31 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/10/1979--A developing country herself, Romania pays special attention to the relations with the other developing countries, with the non-aligned countries, with the young states that took the road of self-dependent economic and social development, declared President Ceausescu when the new Senegalese ambassador in Bucharest presented credentials.

In his address the Romanian head of state reasserted the principles Romania lays at the foundation of all the international relations. Grounded on these principles, Nicolae Ceausescu showed, the Romanian-Senegalese relations develop fruitfully, witnessing an ascending evolution on multiple planes, in recent years. He voiced Romania's resolve to take action for diversifying and deepening these relations as well as the will of the two countries for an ever tighter collaboration internationally.

In turn, Ambassador Ibrahima Dieng emphasized the active contribution of President Ceausescu to international life and mentioned the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Senegal.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY SUDANESE DAILY AL-SAHAFA

AU311010 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Oct 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Text] As has been announced on 24 October, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received (Fadlallah Muhammad Fadlallah), editor in chief of the Sudanese daily AL-SAHAFA and chairman of the Journalists Union of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, to whom he gave the following interview:

Question: Romania has been consistently following an independent line in its foreign policy. What are the main guidelines and methods pursued in your struggle to fulfill the Romanian people's desire for independence and what difficulties are you encountering?

Answer: Romania's international policy is based on the profound revolutionary changes that have brought about the embergence of a large number of independent states following the collapse of imperialist and colonialist domination. It can be said that the present period is characterized by the forceful assertion of the peoples' desire for national independence, and that this assertion is a decisive factor of socioeconomic progress for all people and of the policy of detente and peace.

In that context, the Socialist Republic of Romania is resolutely working to develop relations with all states, regardless of their social system, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation. We are broadly expanding our economic, scientific-technical and cultural exchanges and our contacts at various levels. We firmly support all the peoples' policy of independence and national liberation.

We believe that taking one's national resources in one's own hands and developing a strong economy are essential factors for consolidating Romania's, or any people's independence. I would say that currently the policy of independence has been unanimously recognized. As a result of that policy, Romania has friends throughout the world and can implement without interruption a program on building a comprehensively developed socialist society and raising the people's material and intellectual living standards. At the same time, on the basis of that policy, Romania is contributing to the cause of cooperation, detente and peace in the world.

Question: Romania is one member of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA that has developed its relations equally with Western and other countries. How do you manage to pursue that policy of cooperation with all states, regardless of their membership in different political-military or economic groups?

Answer: Indeed, Romania devotes great attention to developing its cooperation with all the socialist Warsaw Pact member countries and with the CEMA members while at the same time extensively developing its relations with all socialist states. We also devote great attention to our relations with the developing countries in the belief that it is an important element of anti-imperialist and anticolonialist policy. We are also expanding our cooperation with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We are attaining particularly positive results in promoting that policy because it is based on the above-mentioned principles--the principles of independence and equality.

At the same time, we proceed from the position that every effort must be made to eliminate the division of the world into military blocs, to dismantle both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and to base interstate relations on trust and cooperation. We must keep in mind that the differences between the social systems will continue to exist in the future. Hence, we must endeavor to insure peaceful coexistence and respect for everyone's right to freely adopt any system, without any foreign interference.

Similarly, we believe that every effort should be made to utterly eliminate the policy of force or the threat of force in international relations and to settle all problems through negotiations. This is in keeping with the interests of the peoples between whom there are conflicts and with their socioeconomic progress; at the same time, it constitutes a contribution to the general cause of detente and peace.

Question: The need for a new world economic order is gaining international recognition. How do you think that important economic needs can be fulfilled, especially for the developing countries? What is your country planning to undertake for that purpose? Are you optimistic about the achievement of a new economic order?

Answer: The division of the world into rich and poor countries and the existence of a large number of underdeveloped or developing states, encompassing almost two-thirds of the world's population, are direct results of the policy of imperialist and colonialist domination, of enequal economic relations and because some peoples were oppressed and robbed of their resources. We believe that the time has come to completely eliminate that situation, to base interstate relations on the principles of full equality, equity and mutual advantage, and that the developed states should entend substantial assistance to developing countries in order that the latter can achieve rapid socioeconomic progress.

Thus, we think the new world economic order can be achieved through the establishment of economic and scientific-technical relations based on equity and equality. In our view, based on Romania's own experience, the developing countries must make greater efforts for their own progress. We also believe that those countries must strengthen their solidarity and cooperation, regarding both their socioeconomic development and their foreign policies and relations with the developed countries with a view to reaching satisfactory agreements on the principles of new international relations. We are of the opinion that the developing countries must find a more appropriate form of cooperation and solidarity, in order to be in a position to work together more efficiently. We also attach great importance to the preparations for the 1980 UN session devoted to underdevelopment and to the new world economic order. We must avoid a repetition of the Manila experience and of other international meetings which ended without results, thus demonstrating that the rich countries have not grasped the need to adopt a more realistic and constructive position in their relations with the developing countries.

In our view, it is essential to solve the problem of the new economic order, not only for the progress of the backward or developing countries, but also for insuring economic stability in the world and for the progress of all mankind.

Although difficulties exist and will continue to persist, especially because of the position of the developed countries, we believe, nevertheless, that it is possible to make progress along that line, and that better results can be obtained toward the achievement of a new economic order. There is only one alternative to the establishment of a new world economic order: Further dooming the majority of the world's population to backwardness. However, that will no longer be tolerated. Hence, despite the difficulties that have to be overcome, the developing countries--acting in unity and solidarity--can be optimistic about the prospects of achieveing the aims of socioeconomic progress, independence and new economic order based on equality and equity.

Question: Romania maintains extensive relations with the Third World and with the nonalined countries. What is the role of the nonalined movement given the present international situation?

Answer: Indeed, Romania has extensive relations with all the Third World states, with the developing and nonalined countries, and attends the meetings of the nonalined movement as a guest. We believe that the nonalined movement is acquiring a growing importance in international life and in the promotion of a policy aimed at eliminating the division of the world into military blocs, consolidating trust and establishing democratic relations based on the principles of equality and mutual respect. It also has a growing role in solving the problems of underdevelopment and disarmament--primarily nuclear disarmament--and in developing democratic relations among all the states in the world.

Question: At the time that President Numayri was chairman of the OAU, the president of France suggested an Arab-African-European dialogue. What does Your Excellency think of the real prospects of such a dialogue and of the possibilities that it would create for establishing cooperation between the countries of those areas and solving mankind's current problems?

Answer: As is known, there are very broad relations among the Arab, African and European countries. Along the line I want to mention that Socialist Romania has fruitful relations of cooperation with the Arab and African countries, at both the level of economic, scientific, cultural and production cooperation, as well as at the broader level of international policy, in the struggle for a better and more just world. We therefore thought, and think, that the initiative calling for a more active dialogue among the Arab, African and European countries is an important factor which can be of considerable aid in overcoming tension and eliminating old relationships characterized by the interference of European countries in the affairs of other countries--Africa in particular--and in providing a new basis for the relations among all those countries, of full euqality and mutual respect, as well as in eliminating all forms of military intervention among all the African countries. At the same time, it can contribute to expanding relations facilitating the socioeconomic development of the Arab and African countries, strengthening their independence and their mutually advantageous cooperation. That would also be of great importance for the general policy of detente and peace.

Question: What is Romania's position on the Middle East conflict? What do you think should be done to establish a just and lasting peace in that area?

Answer: Romania has always advocated a general political settlement of the Middle East conflict. We have always been and are guided by the fact that any war, any conflict in that area--as in any other part of the world--can only worsen the living and working conditions of the people and, needless to say, exacerbate the international situation.

Given the current circumstances, we believe that efforts should be intensified toward a global solution conducive to Israel's withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967 and especially to solving the Palestinian problem on the basis of that people's right to self-determination, through the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. In point of fact, as is known, Romania was among the first countries which recommended the establishment of an independent Palestinian state many years ago. It is an essential condition for securing a dignified, free and sovereign life for the Palestinian people who have suffered so much. We believe that that requirement can be realized at present, and that everything possible must be done to realize it. For that purpose, we believe, on the one hand, that the Arab countries must strengthen their unity and solidarity, and on the other hand that international actions should be intensified to make Israel respect the resolutions of the Security Council and of the UN General Assembly calling for its withdrawl from the occupied territories. [paragraph continues]

We believe, in the current circumstances, that it is very important to organize an international conference with the active participation of the United Nations and all the countries involved in the Middle East conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as well as the cochairmen of the Geneva conference on the Middle East--the Soviet Union and the United States--and other states, too, should that become necessary. Regardless of the form settled upon, we believe that every effort should be made to initiate negotiations on a global soultion to secure lasting peace and the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the states in that area. That is in keeping with the requirements of all the Middle East states and of the cause of international peace, cooperation and detente.

Question: Romanian-Sudanese friendship and cooperation are making progress under the wise leadership of Your Excellency and of his excellency President Numayri. How do you see the future of our bilateral cooperation and friendship?

Answers: I want to mention with great satisfaction the ascending course of Romanian-Sudanese relations. An important role along that line was played by contacts and exchanges of delegations at various levels, and of course, by the visits exchanged by the Romanian and Sudanese presidents. I recall with great pleasure my visit to Sudan last spring, my meetings and talks with President Numayri, which permitted us to identify new possibilities of expanding the economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and collaboration between our countries, as well as our cooperation in the international arena. In view of the agreements and conventions concluded, of Romania's and Sudan's efforts for socioeconomic development and of the policy of independence and peace that they both promote, I believe that there are wonderful propects for intensifying Romanian-Sudanese cooperation, especially production-sharing in various fields and for closer cooperation at the international level, designed to increase the two countries' contribution to solving the complex problems of contemporary mankind in accordance with the interests of independence, progress and detente. I believe that the development of Romanian-Sudanese cooperation is in keeping with the vital interests of the two countries and of the cause of cooperation and peace throughout the world.

I want to convey through your paper my warm greetings and wishes for prosperity, well-being and happiness to the friendly Sudanese people.

BRIEFS

TRADE MEETING WITH BULGARIA--A meeting took place on Friday 26 October at Giurgiu between delegations of the ministries of foreign trade of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The delegations were led by the two countries' deputy foreign trade ministers, Nicolae Bozdog and Petko Todorov. The delegations examined the results of the implementation of the 1979 protocol on consumer goods exchanges and agreed on measures to conclude new contracts and undertake product deliveries. They examined and agreed on the preliminary lists of products subject to exchanges in 1980, lists which envisage a 20 percent increase over this year's volume. The meeting was attended by Petur Danailov Khristov, ambassador of the people's republic of Bulgaria to Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Oct 79 p 5 AU]

SLOVENIA'S VRATUSA RECEIVES USSR'S VLADIMIR NOVIKOV

LD312300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, Oct 31 (TANJUG)--Dr. Anton Vratusa, president of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia had a talk here today with Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, on some questions concerning economic cooperation between Yugoslavia in general (Slovenia in particular) and the Soviet Union.

Special attention was paid to concerning possibilities for the further expansion of economic cooperation, especially in the field of energy supply, ferrous metallurgy, mechanical engineering and electrical manufacturing industry. Also discussed was the stepping up of the realization of the agreements on cooperation between Slovenia and the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic which were accepted in the spring, during the visit of a delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Slovenia to the Soviet Union.

MARKOVIC COMMENTS ON VISIT TO USSR, MONGOLIA

LD311342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the SFRY Assembly led by President Dragoslav Markovic, returned today from a several-day visit to the Soviet Union and Mongolia, where they stayed at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the Great Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia. On his arrival at Surcin Airport, Dragoslav Markovic made the following statement:

"During our visit to the Soviet Union, in addition to the talks in the Supreme Soviet, we visited the city of Volgograd, the Socialist Republic of Turkenia, and Irkutsk and the Irkutskaya Oblast on our way to the People's Republic of Mongolia. We were received everywhere in a friendly and cordial manner and we had talks with the most responsible personalities of the Supreme Soviet and of the CPSU. We had an opportunity to become acquainted with the conditions of life and the results of work in the struggle for socialist construction of the country under the leadership of the CPSU and led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev."

"In the Supreme Soviet, in addition to the talks between the two delegations--the Soviet delegation was led by the chairman of the Soviet of the Union, Comrade Shitikov--we had talks also with Comrade Vladimir Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The talks were all-embracing and open and covered all the areas both of our bilateral relations and of international questions. We spoke very directly, comradely and openly, with full respect for the stands of each side, regardless of some differences which could be noted and which inevitably exist and must exist as a consequence of different specific conditions in our countries and of our different international positions."

"What was clearly noted was what had been said at the time of the last meetings in May between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev, that regardless of the differences, what is much more important is what is common to us and what represents our joint interests. Besides, for a long time now our relations have been developing on these principles of full equality and reciprocal respect and of recognition of the specific features of every country.

On these foundations our relations attained very significant results--which was noted jointly with particular satisfaction--in particular insofar as political relations, the relations between the parties and between sociopolitical organizations are concerned, and also--and especially so--insofar as our economic relations and the relations in the areas of scientific-technical and cultural cooperation are concerned. We expressed joint interest and readiness to go on developing and promoting these relations.

"The significant contribution which cooperation between our assemblies--the Supreme Soviet and the SFRY Assembly--are making to the development of friendly relations between our countries was noted with pleasure, and it was agreed that this cooperation should continue to develop and expand."

"The visit to the People's Republic of Mongolia, which took place at the invitation of the People's Great Hural and of its chairman, Comrade Luvsanchultem, was also successful. It passed off in the spirit of the already traditional friendly relations between the two countries. Although the great geographical distance must have a limiting and restricting effect, especially for our economic relations, the attained level of political relations and regular meetings of leading people, including the meetings between Comrade Tito and Tsedenbal, require us to make additional organized efforts to improve the situation in this area as well and to increase the volume of commodity exchange."

"We were received in a friendly way, with exceptional cordiality and great hospitality. We had an opportunity to visit that country's provinces and to become acquainted with the great achievements of that country, which until yesterday, until the advent of socialism, had been the most underdeveloped country of Asia. We saw the specific conditions in which social transformation is unfolding along the road to socialism. We visited agricultural estates, we were acquainted with animal husbandry production, and we saw great results in the field of education, culture and health services."

"We had an opportunity to meet and have talks with Premier Jambyn Batmonh and with several leading personalities of the country. All these talks confirm our reciprocal experience, gained over a period of many years; when even different stands and orientations are viewed with reciprocal respect and regard, then the relations between the countries are on sound foundations and have longterm prospects."

"With these visits we were in fact paying return official and friendly visits to the Soviet Union and to the People's Republic of Mongolia at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet and of the People's Great Hural. We return satisfied that we have carried out the task set by the Assembly--to use these visits to make a contribution to the consolidation of friendly relations and cooperation with two socialist countries. We return enriched by new knowledge about the conditions, efforts and methods used by these countries in their internal development and foreign political views and activity."

"In fact we saw a great diversity, coupled simultaneously with the basic similarity between our problems, problems of human progress. I should like to say here and now that we were once again convinced of the great importance of interparliamentary cooperation, regardless of the different status of the parliament in the social systems of individual countries, because what this is about is cooperation between the institutions in which the most influential personalities of individual countries are represented. In any case, developed interparliamentary cooperation contributes to better acquaintance and better understanding and signifies a contribution to the development of friendly relations between the countries."

The delegation of the SFRY Assembly--which also comprised Assembly Vice President Sreta Kovacevic and Delegates Vaska Duganova, Milenko Bojanic, Hisen Prekazi, Drago Seliger and Velizar Skerovic--was welcomed and greeted at Surcin Airport by Ivan Kukoc, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Marko Kosin, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and by several other senior officials of the Yugoslav Assembly and of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, and (Morloogiyn Yondon), charge d'affaires of the Mongolian embassy, were also in the welcoming party.

KURTOVIC COMMENTS ON SAWPY DELEGATION'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD311434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conference returned today from a visit of several days to Bulgaria as the guests of the Fatherland Front. On return to Belgrade, Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, who led the delegation, made the following statement to journalists:

As is known, we received the invitation to visit the Fatherland Front last year. We are pleased to have paid this visit. We had very open talks on a series of questions which interest our two organizations, of course in the context of the interests of our two countries. Our desire in all this was to contribute to the cooperation between the two countries. We heard also of a great number of notable results and successes which the working people of Bulgaria are achieving. We were pleased about this and we told them so at every opportunity, because indisputably these results are great. This can only please us in our cooperation too and we should bear this in mind always.

"We spoke of our results, of the development of social relations in our country, of the equality of the republics and provinces, of the equality of our nations and nationalities, of the minorities as a bridge between peoples, of the freedoms in Yugoslavia, hence of all those issues which we discuss daily in our social life."

"We also talked about numerous other questions: on cooperation in the sphere of economy, culture, sports, cooperation by the press, by our societies, associations, about the struggle for world peace with regard to organizations dealing with these issues; we talked about relations in the world, about the policy on nonalinement, about internal development--as I have already said--of our two countries. We agreed that the cooperation between our countries and organizations could develop successfully and that it should be developed further through more concrete steps. We agreed that greater efforts should be made to develop this comprehensive, equitable and mutually useful cooperation. We are firmly convinced of this and we laid emphasis on this conviction of ours. We shall also encourage the initiative for direct cooperation, as I have already said, by sociopolitical organizations, federations, associations, societies, towns, economic organizations, scientific organizations, arts and educational organizations. All this is to our mutual benefit. We also talked about the exchange of work and study delegations between our two organizations on joint roundtables, on the exchange of literature and other works in films, books and the press."

"We also talked quite a lot about the promotion of cooperation in border areas; this refers to our customary gatherings and contacts by the population. We shall work toward making this communication as comprehensive as possible."

We also talked about the usefulness of tourist cooperation. Clearly, we also talked about differences, about issues of dispute, but we agreed that cooperation can, despite them, develop and that this will contribute to better understanding and even to gradual solution of those issues too.

"We also agreed that one should oppose cooperation which is only in words, and try more and more to make this cooperation concrete because this leads to the solution, as I have said, of all issues. Wherever we went--and, in addition to Sofia, we visited Ruse, Varna and Plovdiv--we talked with the most responsible peoples of these organizations, these towns, these districts. We heard both with pleasure and with understanding of their results but they too listened attentively to our information. Everywhere, I would say, respect was manifested for our country, for our President Tito, and we expressed our respect for the Bulgarian people and its achievements.

"The Bulgarian economists whom we met spoke with particular satisfaction about what more they expect from this cooperation. It goes without saying that we also talked about the successes of our every republic and province and we stressed the elements of solidarity linking us up. I would say that the meeting with Comrade Todor Zhivkov was both cordial and open, and very impressive in its content. Comrade Kubadinski will come to Yugoslavia; he accepted the invitation with pleasure.

"Hence, we shall try to be the useful factors in cooperation between our countries. What I have in mind are our two organizations. We are particularly grateful for the great cordiality of the Bulgarian press and of all people with whom we came into contact."

The SAWPY Federal Conference delegation--which also included Zika Radojlovic, vice president of the Federal Conference of the SAWP of Serbia; Ivan Tosevski, member of the Presidium of the SAWP of Macedonia; Sime Kronja, chairman of the Council for the Press, Radio and Television of the Federal Conference of SAWPY; and Dragan Bartolovic, chief of cabinet of the president of the Federal Conference--was welcomed and greeted at Surcin Airport by Istvan Rajcan, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and by Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Rayko Nikolov, the Bulgarian ambassador in Yugoslavia, was also at the airport to welcome the delegation.

MORE ON TITO'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

Delegation Members

LD311316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, will pay on official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, from 2 to 4 November this year.

The president of the republic will be accompanied by Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; and others.

Sundic Commentary on Visit

LD312220 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania, and especially meetings at the highest level, have always been of first-rate importance for lasting and stable peace in the Balkans and in Europe. Presidents Tito and Ceausescu have so far met several times, and every one of their meetings represented a step forward in the development of comprehensive friendly cooperation in all spheres. Acting in different conditions, Yugoslavia and Romania are contributing to the relaxation of tension in Europe and the world, and by their mutual cooperation provide an example to other countries, showing that good relations do not depend on similarity of state systems but primarily on every country's readiness to adhere strictly in both words and deeds to the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Between Yugoslavia and Romania there have never been any disputes in this respect, regardless of the extent to which the two countries' attitudes and their views on international problems are close, identical or different.

Since relations between Yugoslavia and Romania are under no strain, the talks which are to be held between Comrades Tito and Ceausescu will be aimed at an exchange of views on topical international problems, the situation in Europe and the Mediterranean and the crisis flashpoints in the world, such as the Middle East and Southeast Asia. President Tito will acquaint his host with the decisions of the sixth conference of the heads of state or of government of nonalined countries in Havana and with the further activity of the nonalined movement. Let us recall that Romania, though it is a member of the Warsaw Treaty, has a very positive attitude to nonalined policy, which is demonstrated also by the fact that it enjoyed the status of guest both at the fifth and at the sixth conference of the heads of state or of government. Like Yugoslavia, Romania strives for the overcoming of bloc division and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from our country's territories. Particularly significant is the fact that both Yugoslavia and Romania are energetically opposed to the use of force in international relations.

Again with regard to relations and cooperation between the socialist countries and the communist and workers parties, Yugoslavia and Romania hold very similar or identical views. Cooperation between the socialist countries and relations in the communist and workers' movement must be based on the principles of full equality, mutual respect and every country's and party's right to make independent decisions on the methods of its internal development and in its actions in the international sphere.

Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania and the LCY and the RCP is developing on the basis of the above-mentioned principles. Yugoslavia and Romania are building socialism under different conditions and their international positions are also different, but this does not prevent Yugoslav-Romanian party and state relations from being good and friendly. The Yugoslav-Romanian recipe contains no secrets and is applicable to all countries.

Attaching exceptional importance to its relations with its neighbors, Yugoslavia is doing all it can to insure that these relations are as good and as meaningful as possible. In this respect, significant results have been achieved, and there is every prospect that they will be even better.

As an example, we can mention Italian President Pertini's recent visit to Yugoslavia, which was very successful, or the visit paid by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec to Austria, or a series of other significant meetings between Yugoslav personalities and statesmen of neighboring countries.

The latest meeting between Comrades Tito and Ceausescu is significant, then, not only for relations between two neighboring friendly countries, but also equally for the cause of peace in this part of the world and in Europe, all the more so as its basic aim is the promotion of mutual cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania and the creation of the conditions needed for the elimination of all that does not contribute to peace and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the whole world.

DJURANOVIC BEGINS TALKS WITH GUINEA-BISSAU'S VIEIRA

LD302222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A number of questions of interest to the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Guinea-Bissau were examined today in the initial talks between the government delegations headed by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Joao Bernardo Vieira, principal commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners. On this occasion it was noted with satisfaction that traditional friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries are developing successfully, as they have since the time of the struggle by the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde. This cooperation has been particularly intensified and stimulated following the visit by President Luis Cabral to our country and his talks with President Tito in 1976 and also in later contacts between representatives of the two countries at all levels. It was also noted that cooperation between the sociopolitical organizations of the two countries is also developing successfully, and that political relations have their foundation in support for the nations which are waging a struggle for freedom and liberation from colonial slavery and in common devotion to the original principles of nonalinement, peace and cooperation among nations.

In addition to the good political relations, scientific and technical cooperation has also been developing, largely in the form of technical aid and variously qualified experts who have been taking part in the construction of Guinea-Bissau and in the education of Guinean cadres in Yugoslavia. Both sides expressed the wish and willingness for these forms of cooperation to continue and expand in accordance with the interests and possibilities of the two countries.

Economic cooperation is not developed, and Djuranovic and Vieira expressed willingness to make efforts toward a faster development of these cooperation, for both sides expressed the view that the possibilities for this exist both in the sphere of trade exchange and through the participation of the Yugoslav economy in development programs in Guinea-Bissau.

With a view to perceiving the specific possibilties for further cooperation, separate talks will be held this afternoon in the ministries and will then be examined and assessed in detail in later talks between the premiers.

In addition,to questions connected to the development of bilateral cooperation, views were also exchanged on the international situation as a whole, crisis spots in the world, particularly the situation in Africa, and the struggle of African nations which are still in colonial dependence. The willingness was expressed to continue rendering political, moral and material aid to these nations and their liberation movements so that they may free themselves from exploitation as soon as possible.

Both sides gave a positive assessment of the sixth conference on nonalined countries, at which the unity and policy of nonalinement were preserved and the movement itself affirmed as a factor of peace, the strengthening of security and the preservation of the fundamental principles of the policy of nonalinement. The two premiers also informed each other of the internal economic and political development of their countries. It was jointly noted that the visit by Vieira to Yugoslavia would constitute an important stimulus to the further development of all-round relations between the two countries. The principal commissioner once again expressed his gratitude and paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its aid to the struggle by the people of Guinea-Bissau for independence and freedom and its aid in efforts to construct the country. Principal Commissioner Vieira paid special tribute to President Tito for his role and activity "not only as one of the founders of nonalinement, but also as a consistent fighter for the further development and strengthening of the nonalined movement, which from Belgrade to Havana has proceeded on a magnificent road of development and grown into a powerful factor of peace and security in the world." Those taking part in the talks, which are to be continued, were: Dr Fidelis Almeida Cabral, commissioner of justice; Armando Ramos, commissioner of commerce, industry and handicrafts; Dr Inacio Semedo, director general for international cooperation; and (Lorena Santos), director general for natural resources. On the Yugoslav side were: Luka Banovic, federal secretary for justice and general administration; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Drasko Nakic, assistant president [title as received] of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; and other personalities.

KOLISEVSKI LEAVES FOR ALGERIAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD312042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1807 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 31 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia vice-president and League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency member Lazar Kolisevski today left for Algeria. Kolisevski is heading a Yugoslav delegation to attend the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA OFFICIALS RECEIVE CHIEF OF PLO MISSION

AU301537 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Yesterday, Seid Maglajlija, president of the Republican Conference of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP, received Ibrahim al-Khatib, chief of the PLO political mission in the SFRY. Al-Khatib was also received by Slavojka Jankovic, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina and president of the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation with the Workers and Progressive Movements in the World of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Muhamed Berberovic, president of the Managing Committee of Sarajevo Radio and Television.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES EEC TALKS, BALKAN COOPERATION

AU301450 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Oct 79 pp 1, 6 AU

[B.M. report]

[Excerpts] At a regular press conference yesterday journalists asked Svetislav Vujovic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, to say something about the talks between the SFRY and the EEC aimed at concluding a new agreement.

"The talks held in Belgrade from 17 to 19 October this year with representatives of the EEC led by (Roy Deiman), director general of the EEC Commission for Relations with Foreign Countries, were a continuation of the talks for concluding a new agreement on economic cooperation. During these talks the Yugoslav side--proceeding from our proposals submitted to the European Community's delegation in July this year--offered additional definitions of our positions and gave appropriate explanations," Vujovic replied.

"According to press reports, a meeting of government-level experts of the Balkan countries on inter-Balkan cooperation in the field of transport and communications is being prepared and likely will be held in Ankara next month. Could you confirm this and say anything further about this conference," a questioner asked.

"In accordance with its general policy, the SFRY naturally is interested in the good and fruitful development of good-neighborly relations among the Balkan countries. Yugoslavia is making constant and concrete efforts to develop as comprehensive cooperation as is possible with the Balkan countries, most of which also are its neighbors.

"Proceeding from these bases, we believe that the unification of efforts of the Balkan countries for a more successful development of their multilateral cooperation and aimed at a closer economic and technical linkage, represents a useful addition to their bilateral and other relations and links. The importance of the forthcoming meeting of representatives of the Balkan countries on the governmental level on cooperation in the field of communications and telecommunica ions, which is to be held in Ankara in the future, lies precisely in this unification of efforts. Our pertinent organs and services are making the appropriate preparations in this direction."

NEW PRESIDENT OF MACEDONIAN PRESIDENCY ELECTED

LD311352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1141 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Skopje--The delegates of the Macedonian Assembly today elected Ljupco Arsov to be the new president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Until recently this office was held by the late Vidoje Smilevski. At the session today Filip Brajkovski, president of the Macedonian Subnor, was elected to be a new member of the Presidency, and Dr Gligor Popovski was elected to be a member of the Macedonian Assembly delegation in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, replacing Vasil Grivcev, who had been appointed a judge of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court.

The delegates of the Macedonian Assembly today approved the report by a Macedonian Assembly delegation on a recent visit to the Uzbek SSR. Macedonian Assembly President Blagoja Taleski, who led the delegation, stressed that this visit, as well as the talks held in the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of this republic, was successful and that it represents a positive contribution to the development of general relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR. Interest and readiness were displayed in extending cooperation between the two republics.

MONTENEGRO ASSEMBLY ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT

LD312018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Titograd, October 31 (TANJUG)--The new president of the Republican Assembly of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro is Radivoje Brajovic, (?formerly Republican) Assembly vice-president.

Brajovic replaced [as received] was today elected to the post vacated by the recent death of Budislav Soskic.

Radivoje Brajovic was born in 1935. He holds a law degree. Brajovic held prominent posts in the youth organization and was the republican government vice-premier.

VOJVODINA ELECTS NEW PRESIDENCY PRESIDENT

LD312020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, October 31 (TANJUG)--Along the lines of the Tito initiative for collective work and responsibility, the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina today elected Dusan Popovic new president of the Provincial Alliance Presidency for a one-year term.

At the session today, the delegates of the Alliance Provincial Conference adopted amendments to the Provincial Alliance statute and elected a new 25-member Presidency.

DALMATIAN COUNCIL REJECTS DRAFT BUDGET

LD302135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Split--The Executive Council of the Assembly of the Community of Dalmatian Municipalities today rejected the proposed budget of this sociopolitical community for next year. The finance secretary was asked to reduce considerably in the new proposal the income and expenditure items and to estimate realistically the amount of the rates of contribution for budgetary consumption.

For the budgetary consumption next year it has been envisaged that resources can increase 3 percent less than the envisaged growth of the social product. Since Dalmatia expects a 20.2 percent growth in the social product, the budget could thus have up to 17.2 percent more resources, or approximately 236 million dinars. However, the proposal rejected today envisaged a budgetary consumption of more than 250 million dinars, or 24.18 percent more than this year. True enough, the proposal also included 12 million dinars, or twice as much as planned for this year, of aid to underdeveloped municipalities.

This consumption is not subject to restriction, but the Executive Council decided to reduce the entire budgetary consumption for next year, thus following the stabilization policy in general consumption.

EX-CHETNIK SENTENCED FOR WAR CRIMES

LD311907 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1819 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Titovo Uzice--The bench of five judges of the district court in Titovo Uzice, chaired by Mihajlo Jevremovic, today handed down a 20-year sentence on a Chetnik, Miljojko Maric, 59, a construction worker from Belgrade, born in the village of Ercege near Ivanjica, for the criminal act of a war crime. A previous sentence and the time spent in detention under investigation are also included in the sentence.

According to the court's verdict, Maric is guilty of torturing a captured Partisan, Lt Marko Cuparic, in March 1944, of killing an unidentified Partisan in the village of Ercege on 8 November of the same year, and of killing Vojimir Karaklajic, a sympathizer of the national liberation movement, in April 1942. For this last act Maric was sentenced to a court in Cacak in 1946 to 20 years imprisonment, of which he served 11 years and 10 months.

MONTENEGRIN DEFENSE COUNCIL DISCUSSES DEFENSE, SELF-PROTECTION

AU312130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Summary] Titograd, 24 October, TANJUG--At its session today the Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro discussed some questions linked with the system of all-people's defense and socialist self-protection in the republic. It was assessed that "noticeable results have been achieved in all structures of the society, particularly in the organizational perfecting of the territorial defense and in raising its combat readiness to a higher level."

"Proceeding from the complex nature of international relations and the policy of nonalinement of our country, in the council's view, it is indispensable to invest even greater efforts in concretizing and implementing the concept of all-people's defense in all fields of social life." Special attention must be paid to material-technical equipping of the territorial defense, civil defense and the services of internal affairs.

KOSOVO'S BAKALI ADDRESSES YOUTH AKTIVISTS ON TITO'S TASKS

AU301535 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[M. Daci report]

[Text] Pristina, 28 October--In a closing talk with aktivists of the Socialist Youth Federation from the secondary school centers of the province, who attended the first series of lectures of the political hool of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation, Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, spoke today about the political importance of Comrade Tito's recent visit to Kosovo and about the direct tasks resulting from Tito's statements and messages, particularly about the tasks of engaging the youth in a more rapid socioeconomic development of the province, in the further transformation of the system of education and training, in strengthening brotherhood and unity among young people and about the struggle against every kind of nationalism and hostile activity.

Bakali particularly spoke about the need to further strengthen the role of subjective factors in the next period of a more rapid socioeconomic and self-managing development of Kosovo, particularly about strengthening the role and activity of the organization of the Socialist Youth Federation in schools and all other circles.

SERBIAN LC ADOPTS TITO'S DIRECTIVES ON KOSOVO'S DEVELOPMENT

AU311912 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 29 October, TANJUG--At a session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia, Tihomir Vlaskalic has informed the Presidium about President Tito's visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

In this connection, the session adopted the main directions of activities in the Socialist Republic of Serbia on the basis of the contents of the talks which President Tito has had in Kosovo, the views and instructions which he gave on that occasion with the aim to further engage the Republic of Serbia and our entire community to work as successfully as possible on an accelerated development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in all fields and in the field of economic development in particular.

The session also discussed topical questions of the development of socioeconomic relations in the field of electricity generating industry.

BRIEFS

DPRK AMBASSADOR IN MONTENEGRO--Titograd--Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Montenegro Assembly's Executive Council, today received in Titograd Chong Kwang-sun, the DPRK ambassador to the SFRY and had a lengthy, friendly conversation with him. Ambassador Chong Kwang-sun is visiting Montenegro in connection with the arrival of DPRK Government aid to Montenegro following the earthquake. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD]

WORKERS IN FRG--Yesterday in Belgrade the Yugoslav and the West German delegations headed respectively by Zora Tomic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and Hans-Eberhard Urbaniak, member of the West German parliament, concluded their talks on the position of Yugoslav workers in the FRG. At a joint press conference Zora Tomic and Hans-Eberhard Urbaniak informed journalists on the results of their talks. Zora Tomic pointed out that the integration of Yugoslav workers in the social life of the FRG was the most important question discussed and that special emphasis was placed on the problem of the schooling of children of Yugoslav workers, as Yugoslavia considers "the preservation of the national identity among these children" to be of extraordinary importance. It was proposed to form a special mixed commission to monitor all problems in this sphere. Hans-Eberhard Urbaniak said that no one in West Germany is promoting the assimilation, but rather only the integration of Yugoslav workers. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 79 p 9 AU]

DELEGATION VISITING ITALIAN REGION--Trieste--A delegation of the Croat Assembly, led by Assembly President Jure Bilic, began its official 3-day visit to the region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia today, at the invitation of this region's assembly. The official talks between the delegations of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and of the region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, led by President Marion Colli, are to begin this afternoon. Great interest prevails in Triests in these talks because they will cover further cooperation between Croatia and Friuli-Venezia Giulia stemming from the Osimo accords. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1516 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD]

ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE SESSION--At their joint session yesterday the SAWPY Federal Conference's coordination committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection, and for social organizations and citizens' associations discussed the place, role and method of organization of social organizations and citizens' associations in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection under peacetime conditions and in all situations. Marin Cetinic and Dane Petkovski, president of the two committees, presided over the session. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 79 p 6 AU]